



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

remain there until exigencies of Service require me to order him elsewhere. It is taken for granted that this is in accordance with wishes of State board of health. Please notify Governor Blanchard accordingly. Goldberger will keep you informed as well as myself.

The same day a dispatch was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, Alexandria, La:

Governor Blanchard and mayor of Alexandria have requested through White, who is in touch with State board of health, that Service take control at Alexandria. You are directed to take advisory control, selecting the proper official, whom you will make familiar with Service methods, retaining your advisory control until Bureau finds it necessary to order you elsewhere. This may happen at any time and may be a temporary absence from Alexandria or a lengthy one. Wire Bureau daily full account of situation and keep White informed also. * * *

August 17. Surgeon Wasdin telegraphed from Gulfport, Miss.:

At Mississippi City a determination case occurred yesterday while investigating ill-defined type of fever. This case sharp accentuated. Eight histories in same group of houses to-day. Tenth case woman who sat in sick room of two of the eight minor cases who became ill five days after such exposure. Can not yet decide origin. * * * Local physician reported thrice weekly no suspicious cases on hand. Am now making house inspection, proceeding against the stegomyia vigorously. Infected focus closely guarded. * * *

The same day a telegram was sent to Surgeon Wasdin at Gulfport by the Bureau:

Bureau suggests you have an acting assistant proceeding constantly along the coast from place to place to meet just such incident as occurred at Mississippi City. Could you not use Lebaron in this manner?

August 18. The latest information indicates that Assistant Surgeon Berry, ill with yellow fever at New Orleans, is on the road to recovery.

The following letters bearing on the yellow fever situation have been received:

Report from Vicksburg, Miss.—Sanitary measures adopted—Organization for mosquito destruction.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hicks reports, August 2, as follows:

The city has quarantined against the State of Louisiana, and inspectors are placed on all trains and on all steamboats. The city council has elected 3 men, selected from their board of aldermen, to serve as a sanitary committee, to act on the advice of their city physician.

The number of garbage carts has been doubled, and a capable working force is employed to keep the streets of the city clean. Four squads of men from the fire department are flushing out gutters, culverts, etc. They are followed by a crew scattering lime. Closets are disinfected with chloride of lime and crude carbolic acid; permanganate of potash is used as a deodorizer; Platt's chlorides are used by people able to purchase same; some oil has been used.

This morning I saw the mayor and some of the sanitary committee in council with the city physician, and urged them to organize a mosquito brigade. Four squads of men (one to each ward of the city) will be under the supervision of a captain who will have a number of men under his command, armed with a plentiful supply of coal oil.

A house-to-house campaign will be inaugurated, and a general cleaning up of yards and alleys will be the result. Each captain has been instructed to carry out the rules for mosquito destruction.

I think that in two or three days we will have a very clean city. It is remarkably healthy for this season of the year. There has been no yellow fever here. Some so-called suspicious cases have been diagnosed intermittent malarial fever.

Report from Charleston, S. C.—Ten days' absence from yellow-fever infected localities required for entry into city.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sams reports, August 4, as follows:

The time of absence from yellow-fever infected localities, before admission to this city, has been increased by the local health authorities, from five days, as previously required, to a period of ten days, and a more rigid inspection of shipping from north as well as south has been instituted.

AMENDMENT TO SPECIAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR FRUIT VESSELS.

[Department Circular No. 88, 1905.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1905.

To United States consular officers, masters, and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, National, State, and local quarantine officers, and others:

The provisions of Department Circular No. 25, March 24, 1904, permitting vessels from foreign ports with perishable cargoes of fruit to enter southern ports of the United States without detention, shall not apply to vessels engaged in the fruit trade which, en route from or to the United States, enter at ports that are not fruit ports and which are infected with yellow fever.

WALTER WYMAN, *Surgeon-General.*

Approved:

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AMENDMENTS TO INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

[Department Circular No. 25, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, 1905.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 17, 1905.

To medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, State and local health authorities, and others concerned:

The following amendments are hereby made to the interstate quarantine regulations promulgated by this Department September 27, 1894, said regulations and amendments being in accordance with section 3, act of Congress approved February 15, 1893:

ARTICLE IV.—Yellow fever.

Article IV is amended so that the several paragraphs shall read as follows:

“(1) Localities infected with yellow fever, and localities contiguous thereto, should be depopulated as rapidly and as completely as possible, so far as the same can be